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SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

Business Notices.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I., On the shore of the great South Bay. Sailing, fishing, boating and driving unsurpassed.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORAGE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Alexander of Bulgaria reaches Philip-

popolis; discontent expressed in Russia. _____ Mr. Sexton moving an amendment to the address to

the Queen. = An earthquake in the Eastern

Mediterranean. - Christians massacred in

stroyed by the earthquake; effect of the

disturbance elsewhere === Republican State

Convention in Springfiel, Ill. === New

Yorks defeated by the Detroits at baseball.

Merion Club defeated the West Indians at cricket

in Philadelphia. === Interview with Anarchist

Parsons in his prison. - National Association of

Tanners and Leather Dealers met in Boston.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A sensation in the Aque-

duct Board, == A young man killed himself

with a pistol. - Hanlan defeated Courtney.

Cricket match between English visitors and

Staten Island team. === The steamship Alaska

Winners at Brooklyn Jockey Club races: Milly,

Bedford, Eikwood Connemara, Lucy H. and Lord

Lorne, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver

dollar (41212 grains) at 425sd. per ounce-71.78

cents. = Stocks dull and higher, closing quiet

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair,

The few scores of cabin passengers on the

Alaska, which lay in the mud in Gedney's

Channel all day yesterday, had an unpleasant

experience at the beginning of their voyage,

to assert, however, that they are, to a man, cu-

English yachtsmen have seemingly aban-

doned all hope that the Galatea will beat the

Mayflower. So says our London correspondent

But they continue to run down Lieutenant

more. Certainly if the cup had been carried

across the Atlantic last year and we were try-

the best boat we could get, even if we had to

build one for the purpose. If the Galatea has

no real merits except as a sea-going yacht,

why was not the Irex sent over, or a new cut-

ter built which the English themselves would

The keenness and subtlety of Samuel J. Til-

from an unexpected quarter. The elaborate

opinion of Judge Shipman filed on Saturday

does not end the long litigation about the affairs

of the iron mine in Michigan of which Mr. Til-

to establish either, that Mr. Tilden took no ad-

sought to charge him, and whatever might be

the moral character of his transactions, they

had a legal basis that now affords protection

It is a good thing certainly to have instru-

ments to observe celestial and terrestrial phenom-

instruments were useless, and about the only

observations were taken with extemporized

appliances. Yet carthquakes are not so rare

as to furnish an excuse for not keeping seis-

mescopes and other instruments in proper con

dition, According to the Geological Survey,

there were five earthquakes in New-England

last year and nine in the Atlantic States; and

the observations show that on the Atlantic

slope there is on the average one disturbance

to calm persons nervously inclined; but it must

be remembered that most of these shake-ups

At the first glance the figures brought out

by Mr. Fish regarding the expenses of apprais-

economy has not been the guiding principle

branch of the undertaking. Corporation Coun-

sel Lacombe's explanation, however, puts a

different face on the matter. He points out

that the commission's expenses thus far should

not be considered in connection with the land

enfire work of appraisal. Mr. Lacombe's

standing in the community entitles his opinion

to much weight, and it is reassuring to learn

that the Commissioners of Appraisement have

been acting all along under his advice. The

people will also heartily commend Chief-En-

gineer Church's determination to furnish

proper light and ventilation in the aqueduct

shafts and tunnels at the expense of the con-

to his estate.

are very slight.

not feel called on to disparage?

with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature ye terday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 60°; average,

and firm at figures.

and leave our harbor.

aground. = Steam navigation discussed.

Tri-State Grange continued its meeting.

Opening of the Cincinnati Exposition.

Demestic.-Charleston, S. C., almost

A Paradise for children: sea breezes without Hay-fever, catarrh and malaria cured

Cardinal Richellen....

De Beringbon Joseph, a capuchin. Huguet, an Officer. Francois

aston, Duke of Orleans.

can hope to get the trade it is entitled to."

OBSERVATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

in keeping American goods out of the markets there, and their interests are in the hands of quick, shrewd business men who are paid a good salary by their Governments. The United States will have to do this before it THE VIBRATIONS RECORDED WITH IMPROVISED IN STRUMENTS - WASHINGTON MONUMENT NO DISTURBED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Special).-The earthquake was the chief and almost the sole topic of conven-sation in Washington to-day. During the day there were constant inquiries for the latest news from Charleston, and the meagre bulletins displayed were eagerly read by hundreds of interested and anxious people. There was the usual "run" on the scientific bureaus for information in regard to earthquakes in bureaus for information in regard to carringuates in general and this one in particular. Several of the bureaus are provided with self-registering apparatus for the observation of seismic disturbances, but none of it seemed to be in order or ready for use last night. J. W. Magee, of the United States Geological Survey made some observations, the results of which are given by Director Powell as follows: "After the culmination of the first shock the phenomena were timed. A rough of the hest shock the provised out of substitute for a seismoscope was improvised out of timbler of water placed on a stand in the centre of the room, and the high headboard of the bedstead served as Director Powell gave as follows:

Director Powell gave as follows:

Time.—Culmination of the first shock, 75th meridian.

9:54½ p. in.; duration of first shock (estimated) thirty seconds; time of termination of the same, 9:55 p. ma; time of termination of a sight tremor, 10 p. m. (Saveral sight tremors followed but were not timed.) Time of recommencement of continuous tremors, 10:05 p. m.; time of culmination of the second shock, 10:09½ p. m. duration of second shock, about thirty seconds; time of termination of second series of tremors, 10:13

Direction of Vibration—As indicated by the improvised seismoscope the horizontal direction was from N. So degrees E. to E., t. e., a very little north of east, but there was an indeterminate vertical component in the undulation very perceptible in the motions of liquids and of articles of furniture. Roughly, the upward impulse of each vibration appeared to be a third or a half of the lateral impulse.

palse of each vibration appeared to be a third or a half of the lateral impulse.

Rate of Vibration.—This was measured on the high awinging headboard, of a bedstead during the second shock and found to be 115 or 120 per minute.

Amplitude of Vibration.—During the second shock all the headboard, 819 feet high, awing through an arc of from 12 to 34 of an inch. It was estimated that the amplitude of oscillation during the earlier shock was twice or thrice as great.

On the general subject of earthquakes in the United States Major Powell said:

States Major Powell said:

During 1885 there were recorded the following earthquakes in the United States and Canada: Canadian
provinces, 8; New-Enriand, 5; Atlantic States, 9; Missiasippi Valley, 3. Pacific slope, 34; total, 59

During the tweive years from 1872 to 1883 there have
been recorded in the United States and Canada 364
earthquakes, distributed as follows: Atlantic slope,
147; Mississippi Valley, 66; Pacific slope, 151.

From this list it appears that in the envire area earthquakes ocur on an average once in tweive days and
once a month on the Atlantic slope. Many of these disturbances are, however, so slight as to be unperceived
by the majority of the people, and it should be observed
that the list is more complete in the densely populated
and frequently shaken Atlantic slope than in either the
sections maken Mississippi Valley or the sparsely populated Pacific slope.

The explanation of carthquakes usually accepted by
geologists is something like this: The earth is believed
to be incleased by a solid crust of rock of variable thickness in different regions. This crust restsuppon material
in a more or less fluit condition, so that it readily
yields to agencies of deformation, like water or molten
tron. The reasons for believing that the laterior is in a
somewhat fluid condition are various. The most important are:

1.—From very many observations made in mines,

somewhat fluid condition are various. The most important are:

1.—From very many observations made in mines, artesian wells, etc., it is discovered that there is an increase of temperature from the surface downward, and that this increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rocks is soon reachest.

2.—By certain geologic agencies certain rocks from below are brought to the surface in mountain building, and these rocks show switches of having been greatly heated, and even of having been melted.

3.—Motion matter in very large quantities comes up from the interior of the earth through erevices and volcante vests.

from the interior of the earth canic vests.

Resides these lines of evidence there are many accessory facts which tell the same story. The interior of the carth is constantly losing heat in a variety of ways. A small amount is probably conducted to the surface and radiated into space. A large amount of heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs, such aprings the agency of hot springs, such aprings the many northous of the known earth, and is small amount is probably conflucted to the surface amount of heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs. Such springs are found in many portions of the known earth, and in a few districts are very abundant, and through them much heat is conveyed from the interior to the surface, which is there rainsted into space. The lavas that are brought up yield vast stores of heat, all of which is lost to the earth through radiation. The secular cooling which results from the above causes must necessarily diminish the magnitude of the earth and as it shrinks the sold exterior crust must in some manner yield so has to conform to the lesser magnitude thus produced. The streams produced in the crust of the earth by the surfusing of the interior are modified by another class of agencies. The land surface is washed by radius and carried away and decosited in take bottoms, which are radiusly filled up and especially deposited along the surrainally filled up and especially deposited along the surrainally filled up and especially deposited along the anores of the seas. The unloading of land areas and the overloading of certain water areas to a large extent localizes it. Azalu, the fluid or plastic material of the interior changes in position beneath the crust of the earth and portions of it flow out as lavas. Thus are additional set of stresses is established. Thus stresses are established through the flow of interior matter to lava beds, where such matter is poured out upon the surface. The stresses produced by the various agencies thus described gradually become so great that at last the crust of the seath must yield and earthquakes are produced.

The occurrence of earthquakes in the eastern portion of the United States seems to be related in a very interesting way to certain geologic facts observed in the region. At least a considerable share of the Atlantis slope earthquakes are supposed to have a sequential connection with a line of displacement passing through the Carolomas, Virginia, Maryland, Dela

Virginia this widespread tilting begins to concentrate in a definite line of displacement, which in the latitude of Fredericksbury is a gentle monocitical; i. e., the rook strata are there locally bent downward, and here, as well as elsewhere along the displacement, the land toward the sea is depressed, and that toward the mountains is elevated. In the latitude of Washington the displacement becomes either a close dexure or fracture, and lies in the eastern branch. Its amount here is eitaly feet. At the head of the Chesapeake Bay the displacements 100 feet, and it appears to increase northward, reacting 200 or 300 feet in the lower limitson Valley. The whole of this movement has probably occurred in post-quaternary times, and is still in procress. Indeed, it may be questioned whether any general orographic movement on any part of the earth's surface during any period of geologic time has been much more energial and rapid than that now before place along the atlantic slope, and our comparance immunity from serious earthquakes here is to be attributed, not as much to absence of these great earth movements, resulting in the formation of mountain chains and even the upheraviol of continents, as to the probably less profound depth of this great displacement than those of most mountaineds regions, and especially to the fact that no volcacle vents have been established.

A Star reporter visited Professor Simon Newcomb, at

A Star reporter visited Professor Simon Newsomb, at he Navy Department, and inquired if the earthquake of last night could be explained upon any astro basis. He said it could not. The reporter called his abtention to the fact that the remarkable weather of this season had by some been uscribed to planetary changes taking place. "That is all nonsense," replied the Pro-fessor. "There are no planetary changes occurring, and when it is remembered that the changes we have had turing the season do not affect the earth a foot beneath its surface, the absurdity of the theory is apparent."

After the Hell Gate explosion several years commission was appointed by Major Powell to investi gate earthquake effects. The mounters are as follows Captain Dutton, of the Geological Survey; Professor Davis, of Harvard College; Professor Mendenhall, of the Signal Service: Professor Hall of the Naval Observatory, and Professor Clarke, of the Geo-logical Survey. This commission issued in February last a circular giving to observers stationed in various parts of the country a series of questions which they hould answer in regard to the occurrence of an earthquake. The information sought to be obtained is the time, duration and character of the phenomena. Dispatches received at the Signal Office from different parts of the country in licate that the greatest force he earthquake was about the region of Augusta, Ga., and extended from there to New-York, losing some is force as it got to the Northeast. Its force at Washington was greater than has ever been known to an earthquake here before. Lieutenant Powell, of the Signal Service, reckons its time of duration at about forty

Professor Mendenhall who has lived in Japan and hade a study of earthquakes, and has charge of that branch of the Signal Office, says that the first shock lasted fully one minute, and that the three shocks and the intervals between covered fifteen minutes, the The furthest point west where the shock has been reported is Detroit, Mich. Professor Mendenhall observed the artificial shock at Hell Gate, upon which he prepared a report, which has not yet been published, and in which he shows that the velocity of the vibration is greater or less according to the character of the earth. He says the shock in Wash-

ington was a hard one, and that he thought it safer to take his family out on the pavement. He is a student of earthquakes, and has charge of the instruments with which they are measured Together with the Geological survey he has been trying to arrange to take observations of these phenomena, but they are not yet prepared to do so. He says:

"Upon a giobe ten inches in diameter one can usually cover the area of an earthquake—even a severe one—with the end of his little fluger, but this one seems to have affected half a continent and we don't know how much more. I don't have them, he mided. Unlike other natural phenomena, one never can get used to them. In high winds, for example, an observer leets that there is a maximum, and when the velocity reaches the histories record he feets that the worst is at hand or passed. But in earthquakes one can never tell what will happed, and each experience is more alarming than its predecessor.

Etward Googlellaw of the United States Cossi Edward Goodfellow, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has sent to The Star the following

record of his observations:

Last night, while reading in my room at Normanstone, the residence of Miss Kate Barnard, on the Heights of theoryetown, near the grounds of the new National Observatory. I noticed a tremor of an unusual sorg the cause of which I did not feel sure of for some fifteen seconds. The tremor then continuing with an unusual sakable vibration of the house from west to east, and a

tractors, if the contractors refuse to make the Amusements. necessary arrangements. There has been too BLIOU OPERS HOUSE—S—Soldiers and Sweethearts.
CASING—S—Erminis
FORM MUSER—WAXWORKS.
ERASTINA WOODS—Wild West.
GRAND OPERS HOUSE—S—Damon and Pythias.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—S—Investigation.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Pain's Burning of Moscow.
MADISON-AVE. AND DOTH-ST.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Merrimac and Monitor Navai Battle.
NEW CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—S—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—S—Around the World in SO Days.
FFAE THEATRE—S—Richelleu.
WALLACX'S—S—JOSEPHINE Sold by her Sisters.
THEAVE AND SOTH-ST.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The New Cyclorama of the Battles of Vickeburg. much inhumanity and disregard of life in connection with this great work already.

night.

fragmentary and vague, the latest dispatches unhappily more than confirm the bad tidings which arrived yesterday. The destruction caused by the earthquake, both of life and property, will, it is now feared, prove more serious than was at first estimated. The fact that after a necessarily imperfect survey the

less of property is now thought to reach five million dollars, of itself indicates that the first reports exaggerated nothing in saying that two-thirds of the city had been levelled. As regards the more important question of the loss of human life, there is yet no basis for an estimate. One report says that it will require several days to ascertain the extent of the mortality; the inference being that many persons are believed to be buried among the ruins. That this should be so must be expected, when it is remembered that the shocks which did the most damage occurred at an hour when nine-tenths of the women and children of the city had probably retired for the

THE CHARLESTON CATASTROPHE.

Though the news from Charleston is still

It is to be hoped that, as a majority of the TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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Bunday Tribune 150

Remit by Postal Order, or Express Order, or Registered Letter. houses are of wood, most of the inhabitants had time to escape before they fell. The earthquakes in California long ago proved that wooden buildings will stand a great deal of Remit by Postal Order, or Express Order, or Registered Letter.

By Postal Note the remitter will please write on the Note Por THE NEW YORK THIBUNE.

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No. 100 Fast One-hundred and twenty fifth st., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 163 Fourth ave., cor of Fourteenth-st.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON -1,822 F.st. LONDON-26 Bedford.st., Strand. violent oscillation before they go to pieces, and some of them in that State have been turned completely over without being wrecked. All the indications, however, go to show that the Charleston earthquake was more violent and continuous than any occurring in California, since the American occupation at least. The complete destruction of the churches is an evidence of the duration of the shocks, for in the worst earthquake that ever visited San Francisco nothing of that kind happened, though some three-story brick buildings were ruined. In the present instance the destruction appears to have been general and almost complete, and it is not surprising if the sufferers still find it difficult to realize what has befallen them, and fail to recover equanimity in the

face of recurring shocks.

In most earthquakes the heaviest shocks come first. In Charleston, however, the premonitory movements, which occurred last Friday, the 27th of August, were light, and occasioned no apprehension, but were made the subject of jests by the papers. But if the poor people of Charleston are paralyzed by the disaster that has fallen upon them so suddealy it is the more necessary that their fellowcountrymen who have escaped this misfortune should hasten to their aid. No doubt the surrounding cities will promptly furnish whatever assistance is needed in rescuing the wounded and disinterring the dead. But thousands are made homeless and have lost all the little they possessed. Financial help for them is urgently demanded. It is for outside America to come forward at this juncture and comfort and succor her stricken sister. THE THIBUNE hereby offers its services as a medium for the collection of any funds the public may desire to subscribe, and will see that all such contributions are promptly forwarded to the Mayor of Charleston. Such an appeal should not, and we are confident will not, have to be made

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake, whose severest effects were felt at Charleston, S. C., was experienced to a lighter extent over a wide area, shocks having been recorded in twenty States of the Union It is carious that while the direction of the earthquake vibrations at Charleston is said to have been from southeast to northwest, thus indicating or suggesting a submarine centre for the disturbance, no tidal wave appeared on the coast. The conditions of seismic phebut they were in no danger. It is pretty safe nomena are so various, and they are so hable thusiastic advocates of the scheme to deepen to modification by differences of geologic forand widen the channel by which vessels enter mation, that it is not always sale to assume that the largest amount of destruction mark the nearest point to the origin of the disturbance. Charleston, for example, and the whole littoral of the Carolinas, is alluvial, and it might be expected that the propagation of an earth quake wave through such a stratum would be attended with greater displacement than in the Henn's boat, which is unpatrioue, if nothing case of rock. The duration of the shocks in the recent earthquake is set down at eighty seconds for the first and thirty seconds for the ing to recapture it, we should have sent over next. If these records are accurate they indicate that the shocks must have been very mild at the point where they were scientifically observed, for a duration of eighty seconds, if the vibration was strong, would be sufficient to wreck nearly all tall buildings-all, perhaps, but the strongest-in any city.

The fact that the Charleston churches were den's methods receive a new acknowledgment destroyed, even more than the destruction of private houses, is evidence of the violence and duration of the shocks. In the heaviest earthquake that has visited San Francisco, that of 1868, though several three and four story den was the principal owner. It does not seem buildings were weeked, no churches were thrown down. It is very doubtful, however, if the strongest shock of the California earthvantage of his associates in the development of that mine. It does prove, however, that quake lasted eighty seconds. There are few Mr. Tilden was too keen to take upon himself matters concerning which men's impressions are the immense liabilities with which opponents more illusive than the duration of earthquake shocks. To those who experience them, when every oscillation seems to bring total destruction nearer, the time seems very long. People often imagine that two or three or even five minutes have passed when really but a few seconds have elapsed. One minute of heavy oscillation would probably lay any city in ena; but it is better to have them in good ruins. The extent of the damage done in working order. This was not the case with Charleston, therefore, justifies the conclusion the apparatus provided in Washington for the that this was the severest earthquake that has recording of earthquakes. The self-registering visited this continent since the prolonged dis-

turbances of the early part of the century, Seismie science is in too tentative and experimental a condition to render possible the formation of any definite conclusions from disturbances of the kind, and in referring to coincident phenomena which may seem to suggest a relationship there is always much risk of putting too much weight on the coincidence. Many scientists hold that there is a connection of this kind every month. This will not tend Now an eclipse has just occurred, and immediately preceding and immediately following it there have been magnetic storms and earthquakes. On the 21st of August a shock was felt in Scotland. On the 28th of August (or more probably the 27th), a severe disturbance was felt in Greece, Egypt and parts of Italy. ing land for the new aqueduct indicate that Vesuvius showed more activity also, Light shocks occurred at Charleston the same day. of the commissioners who have charge of this On the 31st of August the severe earthquake in this country occurred, and almost simultaneonsly a remarkable geyserite convulsion was noted in the Yellowstone National Park, while the bursting of an artesian well at Belleplaine, Iowa, may or may not indicate some unusual actually appraised, but can only be seen in their subterranean disturbance. If, in accordance with the generally accepted physical theory, true light when looked at in relation to the it is held that earthquakes originate in the viscid, pasty matter which is supposed to lie between the central incandescent fluid mass and the cooled external crust of the earth, it

thing of the kind. It is also credible that phenomena, and yet the coincidence in point of movements which may be called tidal take time suggests the possibility of a common cause. place in the fluid fiery matter of the earth's centre, and that these like the oceanic tides are subject to magnetic, lunar and planetary action.

The theory that earthquakes will gradually diminish with the cooling of the earth has no present support from observation, and perhaps this may be considered to some extent a re inforcement of the hypothesis of solar or lunar interferences. The period of scientific observation, however, has been too brief to warrant any conclusions in the premises. All that besides Mr. Low would never have offered an office can be said safely is that the simultaniety of solar or lunar and seismic disturbances gives plausibility to the idea of a distinct relation between the phenomena. In noticing the telein the many different States affected the general impression is conveyed that the earthquake was felt everywhere almost at the same time. This, of course, could not be the case Earthquake waves travel at the rate of about 2,000 feet a second, and while this is relative kind for observing seismic phenomena, no doubt interesting data could have been obtained on this occasion. Suggestions for the collectraction. Or does it lack the manhood to do so ? tion of information after the events are, perhaps, of not much scientific value, for earthquakes confuse the observer's mind and are apt to stimulate his imagination,

HASTY LAW-MAKING.

A law was passed at Albany last winter which affects important interests in Kings County, and nevertheless several members of the Legisno recollection of such a measure's having of the discussion growing out of this circum stance is that one of the Brooklyn Assembly men promises that if he has a seat in the Legis lature of 1887 he will introduce a bill providing that no act shall come up for final read ing until after it has been printed as amended of the members.

majority of the members know nothing at all respectable, full-grown mountain in North Carolina save their titles. These bills have never been probably have not even been submitted to one put through- kissed through," as the phrase is-by unanimous consent, on somebody's assur ance that they were all right. It does not al- like some men. We tender to the Editor of The ways happen that the legislator giving the assurance is all right, but the time for final adjeurnment has been fixed, there is much to be done before the gavel falls, an earnest appeal is made, there is energetic log-rolling, and the bills with which scarcely anybody in the Legis lature is acquainted save the members that in troduce them are put through to the motion

You help me and I'll help you."

The statute-book would look better and th public weal would be promoted if this practice could be stopped. And there is no reaso why it should not stop. When the Legislatur is asked to abandon the weekly recess from Friday noon until Monday evening, or at least to curtail its proportions, the familiar answer is, "There is no reason why we should no take this recess every week. We are paid b the year, and can stay in session as long as necessary." But the passage of so many law which have never been considered proves that the Legislature does not sit as long as is neces sary. If the measure which Mr. Farrell pro poses became a law, no bill of any accour would be held back until the clesing hour of the session. Thus the important work would be done in season and with deliberation, th opportunities of the lobby would be sensible diminished, and members would always know what they were voting for,

LETTER-SHEET ENVELOPES. The ingenuity of Postmaster-General Vilas in no apparent public demand is only equalled by his obstinacy in refusing to obey the plain expres sion of Congress in favor of sending the foreign mails in the manner which the public does want. The Postmaster-General has recently issued a "letter-sheet envelope," the authority for which is found in an appropriation bill passed over seven years ago, which permitted the Postmaster-tieneral " to take the necessary steps to introduce and furnish for public use a letter-sheet envelope, o which postage stamps of the denominations now in use on ordinary envelopes shall be placed." The same section authorized the Postmaster-General to make a similar experiment with "double" or "return postal cards," and "double letter envelopes," which bore double postage and might b returned to the sender without further payment. These experimental devices have not been put in use in the seven years that have passed, and Mr. Vilas has just sent out his first " letter-sheet envel-

These somewhat intricate constructions, which are accompanied by, and need, explanatory cards, cost more than stamped envelopes and each of them costs about the same as a stamped envelope and a sheet of paper. They require more time for folding than letters placed in ordinary envelopes, are less secure, as the ends may easily break off, they cannot be copied in a letter press, and have to be handled and kept with some care to retain their usefulness. The demand for them has been light so far and there are as yet no signs that it will in

An authorization similar in its permissive terms but passed by the latest Congress, intended for the bill, almost the force of a command to the Postmaster-General was on the statute book for the last year and the Postmaster-General utterly disregarded it, in spite of the repeated protests of busi ness men and the just complaints of American ship owners. He prefers only to take advantage of those authorizations which have an ancient and a fishy

The Columbia County fair will be held on the promised to attend. The Jefferson County fair will be held on the 15th inst. [P.S .- Among those who have consented to be present is Governor Hill. The St. Lawrence County fair will be held September 16. IP. S .- An acceptance of an invitation to honor the occasion has been received from Governor Hill. The Wayne County fair will be held on the 17th inst. [P. S.-Governor Hill has signified his intention to inspect this fair. It is understood that President Cleveland has not made any county fair engagements for this fall, but then a dispatch from the Adirondacks states that he has just been expressing "the fullest sympathy with the agricultural interests of the country."

Ivins manifests much vindictiveness toward Squire and Flynn; probably because in their fall he also has been found out.

Possibly it may be a coincidence worthy of scientific investigation that the great geyser in the Yellowstone Park, which has been inactive for four years, sudgenly bursts out with great force, just at the time when all the Atlantic States experience an unusual earthquake, and when in Ohio, near the southern border, a curious upheaval apparently resembling volcanic action is reported. and when, moreover, report comes from Belleplaine, Iowa, that a marvellous geyser has broke ont which the engineers are powerless to control, though it is not possible to demonstrate any- is no evidence of connection between these strange

The earthquake shook up things pretty exten sively. Why doesn't President Cleveland take a hint from the earthquake and shake up his Cabinet? Garland and Bayard are both ready to drop.

General Tracy's point that Squire's bargain with Flynn was justifiable because Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, exacted pledges from the commissioners named by him that they would resign whenever he was not satisfied with the management of their departments, is not well taken. There is a wide difference in the quality of the two pledges, and to such a man as Souire.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes a frank retraction signed by George Jackson, of Millen, Ga. The retraction to which Mr. Jackson placed his name graphic accounts of the occurrence of shocks in the presence of several of his fellow-citizens concludes as follows: "I this day, August 25, 1886, state and give my signature in the presence of well-known citizens of Millen that I have proven myself a liar and a man who communicates lies to Northern journalism for a support." The example of Mr. Jackson is commended to The Post of this town. The Post in its statement of what Senator rapidity it consumes appreciable time, Had Frye said about Mr. Blaine proved itself to be what there been any arrangement of a systematic Mr. Jackson proved himself to be. Having sinned as he sinned why not repent as he repented? Will

> To President Cleveland: A Brooklyn Democrat has named a pigeon "Governor Hill," and the Governor has just been making 875 miles in ten days. Do you think you could run in 1888 as well as the Governor ?

The Editor of The Pioneer-Eagle, of Excelsior, Ga., has been offered a windmitt in payment for advertising, but he has declined to take it unless it can be used to pump money from delinquent sublature from that county assert that they have scribers. We are glad to see the windmill man snubbed; any man who will try to work off a windcome up for consideration. One good result mill on an unsuspecting editor deserves to be sat down upon very hard. The same editor also tells how he was offered a good healthy basque pattern in payment for a six-months "ad," and how ne sternly waved the temptation away from him. It is pleasant to know that the voice of the press cannot be throttled by the bribe of a basque pattern, even with the agency of the same thrown and a printed copy has been placed on the files in. With the same Spartan virtue The Pioneer-Eagle man spurns the offer of an oyster-bed in the Guif of It is evident that some such measure should Mexico, possibly because there is no "r" in the Guif; be enacted. As it is, in the last days of the but even editors are human, and our editor is not session bills are rushed through of which the ashamed to own that the profler of a good, " hits him where he is home. We always wanted save their titles. These bills have never been a mountain," he says, "and we are going for it. considered in Committee of the Whole, and We want something that will last—something that we can hand down to our children, and we feel of the standing committees. They have been that a mountain will fill the bill." To want a mountain and want it judiciously is much better than to want the earth and the fulness thereof, Pioneer-ragie our most fraternal congratulations.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Eurgett has almost fully reamed her health.

able president of the new Roman Cathoric University at Washington. He is a young man of great social gifts, and has a reputation as a line after-dinner talker.

Coquelin cadet is enthusiastic over Baron, the actor. "Baron's voice," he says, "gives one the idea of its being the product of a cross between a trombone and an ling the product of a constant of the roof-tops. This extraordi-nary hourseness, this triumphant and ever-present cold mingred with tones of brass (the trembone), this shrill gruffness while the owner is seeking melliflous accents the old car), this voice that tears the ear like a thunder ap, this voice that reminds one of a saucepan bound ing at a dog's tail, this voice that certainly cannot be compared with the golden organ of the Great Sarah, this

Thompson, are hving near Pasalena, and were in town, ority for something for which there is did not seem to become known to the visiting soldiers until ide in the afternoon. When it was known, the lidren of the old hero of Ossawattomie were put into a carriage, the horses unhitched, and with a long rope attached the Kansas, Iowa and California boys formed attached the Kansas, lowa and California boys forme in procession and hauled the family through the streets the band at the head of the line playing. "John Brown's flody," and the whols enthusiasic crowd singing the stirring battle by mn and cheering. The demonstration visibly affected the occupants of the carriage. When the procession reached the depot Owen Brown made a pility and characteristic speech.

Justice Stanley Matthews, who sailed for Europe Imrediately after his marriage last June, has decided to hasten his return to this country, owing to the injury received by his daughter while driving with Senator Evarts last week. Justice Maithews and his wife will sail from England in a few weeks.

A Boston man who has been cautiously travelling in what he calls " The Wild West," has observed that the

failure to erect monuments: "The fact that the great and wealthy city of New York 'passes the hat' to build her Grant monument is significant of a state of public sentiment that means Venice; means a great nation, sure to get rich; sare to be at peace and yet sare to become corrupt and finally go to the devil through the loss of manly, pairfolic pride and gallact citizenship. In the ordinary affairs of life one scute Yankee podler mind is worth more for service to his time than forty poetle souls, but when the storms and strifes of politics split to that allowing the use of letter-sheet envelopes, states, and we are where steel and not gold will get us ionorably and honestly out, and the word is war, then it benefit of American commerce, and carrying, from is that the sentiment side of human nature that peets the expressed desires of those who voted for the pure pedier nature dare not clear the way."

Ireland asks for Home Rule, and Lord Salisbury's Government promises a Royal Commission to inquire establish a deep-sea fishery on the west coast. 14th of this month. [P. S.-Governor Hill has man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone! Or if he ask a fish, will he give him

A female of the Salvation Army has invented what is called the "salvation kiss." Young men who have seen the female portion of the army will not seek salvation in this new form. They will dive still deeper into the woods when the army comes around.—[Norristown Herald.

Lieutenant Stoney has found Indians in Alaska who had never before seen a white man. After they shall have been brought in contact with an Iudian agent they

The beaming and radiant Colonel " Tom " Ochiltree hinks that this talk of war with Merico has hurt the untry very much. "This country," be says, " hasn't ne-third the trade with Mexico that it ought to have. It never will have until our consulate system down there is reorganized and the place made a first-class mis sion. Why, even the Mexican Consul at El Paso gets

Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, president of the Adams Express

Company, has been amusing himself as an amateur base ball umpire in the White Mountains. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, is talked of as the prob-

An interesting feature of the recent Grand Army athering was the attention pand by some thousands of Brown. The veterans had gone down there for a day's excursion. The fact that Jason and Owen Brown, together with their elster and her husband, Mr. and Mrs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

people out there don't say "you bet" as much as for-merly, and he regards this as an indication of the prog-ress of civilization in that part of the country.

Apropos of the colored porter on the New-York Elevated who drinks kerosens by the capful, a friend surgests that he be fitted with a wick and nillized as a dark lantern.—[Boston Transcript.

This is what The Portland Oregonian says about our

Mrs. Kaintuck-General Washington, I see by this report of Edward Everett Hale's lecture, was an inveterate house trader.

Mr. Kaintuck.—Sof.

"Yes, and always to his own advantage."

"Yes, and always to his own advantage."

"Omaha World.

into the condition of Irish in lastries and perchance to

will think there is no such thing as a " white" man.

Beifast is a little Chicago; her wide, airy streets, her fresh, tastetui buildings, her rusu of business, remind me much of an American city. It lies in a low busin, surrounded on three sides by a range of mountainous shills that rise souppity from the base; its proximity to the occan on the east and to Loch Lough at the north causes it to be constantly rained upon. Its climate is cold and variable. It is the capital city of Ulster, and boasts to the world of being the Greet-Fam of Ireland. She points to the poverty of South reland and says: "Behold me I am a Protestant, Cork is Roman Catholic; I am prosperous; Cork is a beggar." Beliast has a population of 245,000, and it is prosperous only by comparison, if we are to judge by its nomerous beggars, who for the streets because the 3,000 inmates of its workhouse crowd every available meth of space. Its women are beautiful, its business men fine looking. In a procession following one of their number to the grave, as I overlooked them, I imagined a was overlooking bankers, edit ors, merchants and artisans of Chicago.

[Belfast Letter it Chreago Inter-Ocean.]

The beaming and radiant Colonei "Tom" Ochiliree

on nope to got the trade it is entitled to.

Omaha Man—That was a curious accident 'that happened in Kansas City. Lightning struck a saloon and killed a customer who was waiting for the barkeeper to mix him a drink.

St. Louis Man—Before he had a chance, to swallow it?

"Yes; sort of a warning, wasn't it?"

"I should say so. If he'd been satisfied with a whiskey straight he might have got out and escaped."—[Omaha World. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. " Elichelleu" will be presented at the Star Theatre to

Frederic Bryton's drama "Forgiven" was presented by a strong cast last Monday evening at the Brooklyn Lee Avenue Academy of Music. The house, which has undergone many improvements during the vacation scason, was filled with an attentive audience who ap-plauded extravagantly throughout the evening.

The arrangements which have been in progress for the production of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Grant Monument Pund are completed, and "The Hermit of Cashei" will be given with about 350 persons in each representation. New scenery is in preparation for the transformation scene in the fourth act. The soloists will be well-known professionals and amateurs. The opera will be given for one week, beginning on Monday. October 4.

HAPPINESS FOR SICK CHILDREN.

SAILING AROUND STATEN ISLAND ON THE THOMAS

When Stephen Flanigan, of Philadelphia, placed his steamer Thomas A. Morgan at the disposal of the manager of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air-Fund for an excursion around Staten Island yesterday, he earned the gratitude of nearly 500 women and chil-dren, some of whom had their first chance to get a breath of fresh air this summer. Mr. Flanigan was represented by his agent, W. B. Hoyt, who made ample provisions for all who came. The boat left Whitehall-st, at 9:20 a.m. Many of the children were from dispensaries; others were from charitable institutions and mission churches. One-third of the party were children, many of whom had been sick.
At first it was proposed to take a sail of four hours down the Bay, and some were a little afraid of being seasick. But all fears vanished the moment the boat was fairly under way and the strong breeze was thoroughly approciated. Nobody was atraid then, and the prospect of a trip across the ocean would have daunted no one. The moment the Italian pand began to play the child-

ren stopped looking for whales and sea serpents and began to dance. They danced until the musicians nearly lost their breath, and then sang transelves almost out of breath. The sick children looked on with as much happiness as their condition would allow. The breeze was steady, and the sun was not too strong. Some of the little sick ones who were more familiar with cots than chairs, placed themselves in chairs by the rail and enjoyed the refreshing scenery along the way.

"I want to swallow that breeze," said one of them

"I want to swallow that breeze," said one of them plaintively, "it does me much more good than medicine." All hat mucheon soon after noon so as to give the children another hour, as at 1:30 the beat had to begin her recular trips to Staten Island. But every minute of that hour was full of enjoyment to all, Mothers seemed as happy as their children, and found time to pace the deck like old voyacers. When the boat entered her pler all the children began to ask the matrons, "Can't we have another rule!" When the landing was made a happy crowd landed, all invigorated by their excursion.

SENATOR CULLOM ON THE PRESIDENCY.

BLAINE THE STRONGEST MAN-FORAKER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-ALLISON AND HAWLEY. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1 (Special) .- Some of

the Republican politicians attending the State Conven-tion to-day talked about the Republican nomination for President in 1888. The majority of Illinois Republicans. are loyal to Senator Logan, but there was a strong beher expressed here to-day that Blaine would command more general strength. A number of shrewd politicians suggested the "old ticket." Senator Culiom, referring to the Presidential question, said:

"I see that town Republicans are disposed to boom Senator Allison for 1888. Of all the Western men that may be mentioned for the nomination I think Allison would be the most in accord with Eastern scullment. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate he has had an immense experience. In matters pertaining to general legislation he is one of the best informed of our Senators. Should lightning strike him, informed of our Senators. Should fightning strike him, General Hawley, of Connectiont, would no doubt be struck for second place on the ticket. Locan is strong in Illinois and the Northwest. He would have more general strength were it not for the fact that heans suffered himself to get into so many unnecessary quarrels. Hame will no doubt be the strongest man, at least he is the strongest now. Cleveland says to his friends: The Republicans will have to nominate Blaine and if I am renominated I will beat him. "Suppose Blaine is nominated; who is in your mind

am renominated I will beat him."
"Suppose Blaine is nominated; who is in your mind
for second place I"
"He must be a military man such as Harrison, of
Indiana."
"How would the old ticket, Blaine and Logan, do!"

"How would sait me, but I don't think Logan would stand it, from the fact that he is too pronounced a candidate for the first place, or at least will be. I believe Biaine would prefer to have Foraker, of Olio, as his second on the ticket. I believe myself that he would make a stronger second than General Harrison."

TUGS AND LIGHTERS WORK ON THE ALASKA SHIFTING HER CARGO-BER MAILS FORWARDED BY

THE SAALE-CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT. The steamship Alaska, of the Guion Line. which went ashore at the northern entrance of Gedney's Channel on Tuesday, had on board a full freight of general cargo and seventy-five cable passengers. She stuck on the sand owing to the thick fog and rain which prevented the priot from getting the bearings of the more. At daylight yesterday tuge attempted to hau off the great steamship. The passengers were offered transportation to the city, but refused to go, At 3 o'clock the Alaska signalled for lighters. The tugs

ceased bauling and lighters came alongside. The cargo was shifted aft in order to lighten the ship forward. The agent of the company said in regard to the acci-The agent of the company said in regard to the accident: "The pilot was in charge of the ship. We expect to get her off at thich water about 9 o'clock to-night." It is said that the grounding of the Alaska was dane to a displacement of the buoys at the entrance of the channel. One of the dresiges at work there recently knocked a buoy out place. The fact was reported to the Lighthouse Board and men were sent to replace it. It is aliezed that the men removed another buoy and left the misplaced buoy in its faise position. This is the claim will be held by the Pilot Commissioners.

The Alaska left her pier at 4.39 p. m. on Tuesday. At the Battery a rain-squall swept over the bay, but the ship proceeded in safety as far as Gedney's Channel. There she grounded and word was sent to the city for help.

help.

The European mails sent by the Alaska on Thesday were, by direction of Fostmaster Pearson, yesterday transferred in the bay to the steamship Saale, which sailed yesterday. sailed yesterday.

At high water last night the Alaska was similar and was discharging her cargo into the lighters. The passengers remained on board. The chip was lying easy, and it was said by her agents that as soon as the vessel was sufficiently lightened she would come off without injury and go to are. Gedney's Channel is the one across the bar which leads from the open sea to the entrance of the main ship and swa channels. Goernment dredges are now deepening and widening the channel.

SUMMER NOTES FROM SARATOGA.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 1 .- Matthew Hale, of Albany, presided at the triennial meeting of the Pal Reta Kappa, which met in the Court of Appeals room to-day. The session was private and one of the princi pal subjects under discussion was that of granting harters for new chapters. Professor Adolph Werner, The guests of the Linwood enjoyed a hop yesterday

The California Pilgrims, Knights Templars, 100 in number, Commander Stevens, will arrive here on Satur

Eugene F. O'Connor, of New-York, yesterday purchased the Barnap cottage, in Union-ave. He has also bought twenty-six acres in East-ave, and will build a summer villa there. summer villa there.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and the Rev. Dr. J.
A. Reche, of Brooklyn, will occupy the puipit of the
First Mothodist Episcopal Church on Sunday.

BLAINE STRIKES STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOUL

PER, From The Salt Lake Tribune. The enemies of James G. liamos with admit with his friends that he point of abbitty he is one of the hardest bitters in the Union. He never talks that he does not strike out directly from the shoulder, and it there is any vulnerable point in the armor of an adversary he is sure to hit and pierce it. He takes up in this generation the place made vacant by the death of Henry Clay.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS, THOUGH.

This [Sedgwick episode] gives a new element of comedy to the Cutting affair.

THE CHIEF TROUBLE NOT RELIEVED.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The new letter sheet cuvelopes are said to expedite letter-writing. If they will expedite the movements of the persons engaged in handling United States mail under a Democratic Administration shey will be a sweet boon to a suffering people.

is certainly open to any one to conjecture that these convulsions may be promoted by agencies such as the lunar action or the sun-spots, and which threatens to destroy the town. There